

PT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

PORTENTOUS EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat shortage, the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the lack of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,305 bushels. If this rate should continue to the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and in terms of wheat.

As a result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies have accumulated in Australia, England and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships freed from transport service, and ocean demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the community table.

But last year the tale was different. By the greatest possible saving in sacrifice we were able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. The most optimistic statisticians predicted that we had a bare surplus of 800,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet. All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by utilizing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country. In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled us only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed. The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels. Thus did America fulfill her pledge at the Allied bread rationing could be obtained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with a awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since the country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any woman in the history of wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service task of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king ridden people surrender at capitulation.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

WILL YOU BE WEARING YOUR RED CROSS BUTTON WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME?

— WHEN ALL YOU NEED TO JOIN THE RED CROSS IS "A HEART AND A DOLLAR" AND YOU CAN WEAR THE BUTTON ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE CROWD— OH-H-H BOY! AIN'T IT A GR-R-R-RAND AND GLOR-R-RIOUS FEELIN'?



By courtesy of Clare Briggs, New York Tribune.

KEEPING HOME FIRES BURNING UNTIL THE SOLDIER RETURNS

The Red Cross has for years been associated with hospitals, doctors, soldiers, sailors, battles, disasters; but it is only within the last few months that those who do not come under any of these classes have come to realize the importance of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross.

Soldiers and sailors must be encouraged to "carry on." Their morale must be upheld. The sailor or soldier who is worrying about the welfare of his family is not able to put his mind on the business before him. For this reason the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross has been organized, and to the folks at home it means neighborliness, counsel and aid—the nation's assurance to the enlisted man that his family shall suffer for no essential thing that is within its power to give.

In practically every large city of the United States there is already a class for training the workers of the Home Service section, so that they may be able to efficiently deal with the very real problems that are before them. It is not the policy of the section to force upon families the aid of the Red Cross nor to burden them with interference. No family should be approached unless some member of the family or some person capable of speaking for them has asked for the service. Because it is the desire of the Committee on Civilian Relief, under whose direction this work comes, to keep the service of the bureau strictly confidential, the wearing of any uniform by the Home Service workers has been discouraged. They call simply as friends and try to call immediately when requested.

In no instance is a visitor permitted to pry into the secrets of the family. Help is always ready, and the call usually comes from the man in the service himself. Through the workers in the camp or at the front he learns that his family may be assisted, and if he does not fear regularly or encouragingly he is quite apt to talk over with the Red Cross man or woman the affairs of his home when he learns of the friendly interest, and thus send word workers to his family. The school teachers also are often the informants; for they know through the children of the needs at home and are glad to see the family's problems solved.

Living is more difficult for every one in war times, and the mothers are lonely and discouraged, and this brings hardship on the heads of the little children. Sometimes the wife and mother is worrying over financial problems, and here the Home Service bureau is always helpful, for it tactfully assists her in properly managing her affairs, in planning her income and, of course, seeing that she is receiving sufficient allowance, and this regularly, and then if it becomes necessary the Red Cross is always ready to supplement the income. Where medical care or operations for the welfare of the

children are necessary the Home Service is ready to assist, to secure proper care for the children needing it and to ease the mind of the mother.

Milk for Sick Babies.

Everywhere in the war zone there are sick babies and babies needing milk. The American Red Cross is establishing milk stations, and the babies of Italian soldiers are beginning to thrive already under the competent care of the nurses, some of whom were Infant Welfare nurses in our own country before going overseas. At

Children of the Crusade

By JEANNE JUDSON.

Frightened and pitiful, they walk apart,
Through the familiar village street, grown strange,
Hand clasped in hand, they hear weird echoes start
From ruined homes. Fear dumbs each small, child heart.

No tears rain down like dew to ease their woe;
Horror has dried the wells from which they sprang,
Like wee crusaders of the long ago,
Their phantom banners in the breezes blow.

If one should call out "Follow!" they would run,
Grime of the highway on their tiny feet,
Headless alike of dust and blazing sun,
Forget, as dreams, the horrors that were done.

None calls; weary they rest within the shade,
The ruined church, where once they learned to pray,
Long years before the war had come, and laid
Their homes in ruins, made their hearts afraid.

Before the Holy Mother low they bow,
Perhaps she hears and soon will bring them aid,
It must be she whose voice is calling now,
For see the cross is shining on her brow!

The light around her head, a nimbus gleams,
A Red Cross worker, not from Heaven, they know,
Yet Mary heard and sent her here it seems,
To lead them home to shelter and to dreams.

200 MILLION MUST BE FED

Food Administration Now Appeals to a "World Conscience."

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 2.—Upwards of 200 million people are looking to this country in their misery and famine for relief and the appeal today of the Food Administration is larger than the former appeal to the "war conscience" of the people of America. The new appeal is to the "world conscience," which must be the guiding inspiration of the future program for food conservation. The American people, in this most critical period of their history, have the opportunity to demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consecration, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity.

This is the message of Herbert Hoover to the people of this country which was read in the churches Sunday. The reading of the message on Conservation Sunday was the first gun fired in Conservation Week for world relief. All during this week meetings will be held in the interest of world relief. Special programs have been planned for the schools and women's clubs.

Last summer, when the military situation was acute, the Inter-Allied food conference was assured that whatever the war-food program of the Allies require, this country was prepared to meet. Mr. Hoover said in his message.

"The ending of the war does not release us from this pledge. The same population must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves," the message said.

"The change in the foreign situation necessarily alters the details of our food program, because the freeing of the seas from the submarine menace renders accessible the wheat supplies of India, Australia, and Argentina. The total food demand upon the United States is not diminished, however. On the contrary, it is increased. In addition to the supplying of those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of these millions of people in the hitherto occupied territories who are facing actual starvation. The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia and Armenia rely upon America for immediate aid. We must also participate in the preservation of the newly liberated nations in Austria, nor can we ignore the effect on the future world development of a famine condition among the other people whom we have recently released from our enemies. All these considerations mean that upwards of 200 million people in addition to those we are already pledged to serve, are now looking to us in their misery and famine. Our appeal today is therefore larger than the former appeal to the "war conscience" of our people. The new appeal is to the "world conscience" which must be the guiding inspiration of our future program.

"The President of the United States has asked me to take charge for this Government of this work; to perfect and enlarge the arrangements for food stuffs to the population of Belgium and France now being released, and to organize and determine the need of provisions to liberated peoples in Southern Europe to prevent such a debacle as has taken place in Russia.

"The determining factor for the success of such an enlarged appeal will be the vivid consciousness in every individual in each community of obligation and opportunity. It is that common recognition of obligation that we now wish to create. Such an intelligent "world conscience" in the American people



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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Deeds filed in the Recorder's office, Lexington, Lafayette Co., Missouri, week ending Saturday, November 30, 1918. Compiled by Lafayette County Abstract Co., Lexington, Mo. Ike H. Noyes, Manager.

Mary A. Combs to Robert A. Gaither & wife W. D. \$1600 lot 16 block 1 College Place Lexington.

Herman L. Wehrmann & wife to Wm. H. Dickmeier & wife W. D. \$10,000 40 acres SE SW E side SW SW 11-50-27 10 acres.

Thomas S. Cole to Sheddick C. Cole W. D. \$700 NW SE SW 14-50-28 cont. 10 acres.

Tillie E. Hollis to Elmer C. Duebbert & wife W. D. \$7000 Pt. lot 2 blk. 41 1st add Lexington.

Janet O. Winn & husband to Forrest L. and Mary G. Ewing W. D. \$1200 pt NW NW 13-49-29.

Lillie Ferguson to Amanda M. Armstrong W. D. \$1200 lots 8 N 1/2 9 blk 6 Patterson & Smith's Add. Odessa.

David A. Stanley & wife to C. W. Williams & wife W. D. \$1000 Pt NW SW & SW NW 9-49-26 cont. 10 acres.

Herman L. Wehrman & wife to Western Coal and Mining Co. W. D. \$1000 lots 1 & 2 blk 7 Patterson & Smith's Add. Odessa.

Herman L. Wehrman & wife to Western Coal & Mining Co. W. D. \$1 pt SW SW SW 10-50-27.

Dora S. Lightner & husband to Thomas E. Allen W. D. \$5000 pt SE NW 1-48-28.

Henry M. Gillen et al to Letta McEwen W. D. \$1800 lots 1 & 2 blk 7 Patterson & Smith's Add. Odessa.

Adolph Giorza & wife to Wm. Gray and wife W. D. \$1600 lot 5 blk 1 Pomeroy's Add. Lexington.

John T. Whitsett to Thomas Gann S. D. \$65.30 NW SW 1-49-28 NW NW 12-49-28.

Jno. C. Vantrump & wife to P. G. Buckles W. D. \$3000 pt NE NE 1-48-28.

must be the main dependence of the stricken countries of the world until normal conditions are once more restored.

"America by her participation in the war has accomplished her objectives of self-defense and of vindicating the efficiency of a government in which the people, and the people only, are sovereign. She has established the foundations of government by the people through the enemy countries, and this is the real bulwark of world peace. We have yet to build on these foundations. No government nor nation can stand if its people are starving. We must do our part if the world be not consumed in a flame of anarchy.

"The American people, in this most critical period of their history, have the opportunity to demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consideration, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity."